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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/699,668	11/04/2003	Kenji Kasahara	740756-2657	6475
22204	7590	07/19/2005	EXAMINER	
NIXON PEABODY, LLP 401 9TH STREET, NW SUITE 900 WASHINGTON, DC 20004-2128			MAI, ANH D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

H.A

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/699,668	Applicant(s) KASAHARA, KENJI	
	Examiner Anh D. Mai	Art Unit 2814	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 9, 2005 has been entered.

Status of the Claims

2. Amendment filed June 9, 2005 has been entered. Claims 1-24 have been amended. Claims 25-30 have been added. Claims 1-30 are pending.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested:

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE HAVING TWO INSULATING FILMS PROVIDED
OVER THE SUBSTRATE.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-5, 7-11 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamazaki et al. (EP. Patent No. 0485233) of record.

With respect to claim 1, Yamazaki teaches a semiconductor device as claimed including:

a substrate (11);

a first insulating film (32a) provided over the substrate (11);

a second insulating film (32b) provided over the first insulating film (32a);

a semiconductor film (33) provided over the second insulating film (32b);

a source region and a drain region (34) provided in the semiconductor film (33);

a channel region (28) provided in the semiconductor film (33) between the source region and drain region (34); and

a gate electrode (40) provided over the channel region (28) with a gate insulating film (35) therebetween,

wherein an impurity concentration in an interface between said first insulating film (32a) and the second insulating film (32b) is ($E19-E21 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$) higher than an impurity concentration in an interface between the second insulating film (32b) and the channel region (28) ($E11 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$). (See Fig. 11A).

With respect to claim 7, Yamazaki teaches a semiconductor device substantially as claimed including:

a substrate (11);

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a first insulating film (32a) provided over the substrate (11);
a second insulating film (32b) provided over the first insulating film (32a);
a semiconductor film (33) provided over the second insulating film (32b);
a channel region (28) provided in the semiconductor film (33); and
a gate electrode (40) provided over the channel region (28) with a gate insulating film (35) therebetween,

wherein an impurity concentration in an interface between said first insulating film (32a) and the second insulating film (32b) is ($E19-E21 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$) higher than an impurity concentration in an interface between the second insulating film (32b) and the channel region (28) ($E11 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$). (See Fig. 11A).

With respect to claims 2 and 8, semiconductor device of Yamazaki is capable of incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a goggle type display, a player using a recording medium, a digital camera, a cellular phone, and an electronic book, as claimed.

With respect to claims 3 and 9, the semiconductor film (33) of Yamazaki comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon and $\text{Si}_x\text{Ge}_{1-x}$.

With respect to claims 4 and 10, the semiconductor film (33) of Yamazaki comprises crystalline semiconductor.

With respect to claims 5 and 11, the substrate (11) of Yamazaki is selected from the group consisting of an insulating substrate.

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With respect to claims 13 and 15, the second insulating film (32b) of Yamazaki comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide.

With respect to claims 14 and 16, the first insulating film (32a) of Yamazaki comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki '233 as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,100,954) of record.

Yamazaki teaches the semiconductor device as described in claims 1 and 7 above including a gate insulating film (35) formed between the gate electrode (40) and the channel region (28).

Thus, Yamazaki is shown to teach all the features of the claim with the exception of utilizing organic resin for the gate insulating film.

However, Kim teaches a semiconductor device having a gate insulating film (157) comprising an organic resin (BCB) is formed between a gate electrode (113) and channel region (119). (See Fig. 13D).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to form the gate insulating film of Yamazaki utilizing organic resin having BCB as taught by Kim to prevent errors in the TFT operation by parasitic capacitance.

6. Claims 17-21, 23, 24, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki '233, in view of Yamazaki (JP. Patent No. 06-296,023) of record.

With respect to claim 17, Yamazaki '233 teaches a semiconductor device substantially as claimed including:

- a substrate (11);
- a first insulating film (32a) provided over the substrate (11);
- a second insulating film (32b) provided over the first insulating film (32a);
- a semiconductor film (33) provided over the second insulating film (32b);
- a channel region (28) provided in the semiconductor film (33); and
- a gate electrode (40) provided over the channel region (28) with a gate insulating film (35) therebetween,

wherein an impurity concentration in an interface between said first insulating film (32a) and the second insulating film (32b) is ($E19-E21 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$) higher than an impurity concentration in an interface between the second insulating film (32b) and the channel region (28) ($E11 \text{ atom-cm}^{-3}$). (See Fig. 11A).

Thus, Yamazaki '233 is shown to teach all the features of the claim with the exception of explicitly disclosing the thickness of the first and second insulating film.

However, Yamazaki '023 teaches form the first (302) and second (303) insulating film over the substrate such that the second insulating film (303) is thinner than the first insulating film (302) to prevent contaminant out diffusion from the substrate. (See Fig. 3, [0036-0037]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to form the second insulating film of Yamazaki '233 to be thinner than the first insulating film as taught by Yamazaki '023 to prevent contaminant out diffusion from the substrate.

With respect to claim 18, semiconductor device of Yamazaki '233 is capable of incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a goggle type display, a player using a recording medium, a digital camera, a cellular phone, and an electronic book, as claimed.

With respect to claim 19, the semiconductor film (33) of Yamazaki '233 comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon and $\text{Si}_x\text{Ge}_{1-x}$.

With respect to claim 20, the semiconductor film (33) of Yamazaki '233 comprises crystalline semiconductor.

With respect to claim 21, the substrate (11) of Yamazaki '233 is selected from the group consisting of an insulating substrate.

With respect to claim 23, the second insulating film (32b) of Yamazaki '233 comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide.

With respect to claim 24, the first insulating film (32a) of Yamazaki '233 comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon oxide.

With respect to claims 29 and 30, the first (302) and second (303) insulating film of Yamazaki '023 have a thickness of (200-500 nm and 100-200 nm, respectively), thus, met the claimed range.

Note that, the claimed thicknesses, 100-500 nm and 10-100 nm, do not appear to be critical in insulating the substrate or the functionality of the device as a whole.

Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the *critical nature of the claimed thickness of the first (100-500 nm) and second (10-100 nm) insulating film* of any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to based upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimension are critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

7. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki '233 and Yamazaki '023 as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Kim '954.

Yamazaki teaches the semiconductor device as described in claim 17 above including a gate insulating film (35) formed between the gate electrode (40) and the channel region (28).

Thus, Yamazaki is shown to teach all the features of the claim with the exception of utilizing organic resin for the gate insulating film.

However, Kim teaches a semiconductor device having a gate insulating film (157) comprising an organic resin (BCB) is formed between a gate electrode (113) and channel region (119). (See Fig. 13D).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to form the gate insulating film of Yamazaki utilizing organic resin having BCB as taught by Kim to prevent errors in the TFT operation by parasitic capacitance.

8. Claims 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki '233 as applied to claims 1 and 17 above, and further in view of Yamazaki '023.

Yamazaki '233 teaches a semiconductor device having a first insulating film (32a) provided over substrate (11) and a second insulating film (32b) provided over the first insulating film (32a).

Thus, Yamazaki '233 is shown to teach all the features of the claim with the exception of explicitly disclosing the thicknesses of the first and second insulating film.

Note that, the claimed thicknesses, 100-500 nm and 10-100 nm, do not appear to be critical in insulating the substrate or the functionality of the device as a whole.

However, Yamazaki '023 teaches the first (302) and second (303) insulating film are provided over the substrate (301) having a thickness of 200-500 nm and 100-200 nm, respectively, thus, met the claimed range to prevent contaminant out diffusion from the substrate. (See Fig. 3, [0036-0037]).

Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the *critical nature of the claimed thickness of the first (100-500 nm) and second (10-100 nm) insulating film* of any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is aid to based upon particular chosen dimension or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen

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dimension are critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 1578, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to form the first and second insulating films of Yamazaki '233 to have the thicknesses as taught by Yamazaki '023 to prevent contaminant out diffusion from the substrate.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to all pending claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh D. Mai whose telephone number is (571) 272-1710. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

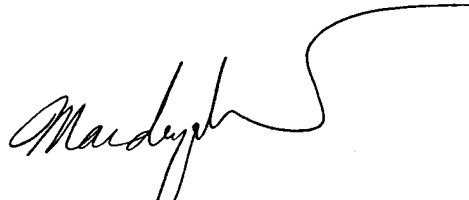
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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



ANH D. MAI
PRIMARY EXAMINER

March 4, 2005